

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM FS-493
1-28-58

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DATE

VISAS: ☒ SECURITY ADVISORY OPINION
☐ NAME CHECK

February 17, 1960

(TO BE SUBMITTED IN ORIGINAL AND SIX COPIES)

TO: ☒ Visa Office
Department of State
☐ Office of Security:
Attn: SY/I-Liaison

FROM: AmEmbassy, BUENOS AIRES

REF.: 22 CFR Append. A 42.42(a)(27)(28)(29) note 4.1(3)

1. NAME OF APPLICANT: Zygmunt BORKOWSKI
2. ☐ IMMIGRANT
☒ NONIMMIGRANT

3. PLACE OF BIRTH: Karolewo, Warszawa, Poland
DATE OF BIRTH: November 5, 1926

4. OCCUPATION: Mechanic
5. NATIONALITY: formerly Stateless, Polish

6. IDENTIFYING DATA
HEIGHT: 5' 8" WEIGHT: 195 lbs COLOR OF EYES: Blue COLOR OF HAIR: Grey/Brown COMPLEXION: Fair

DISTINGUISHING MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION

None

7. DATES AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE (Begin with present and go back 15 years)

FROM	TO	NUMBER AND STREET	CITY	COUNTRY (STATE)
1942	1944	Lived on Boat on Vistula River-	Warsaw	Poland
1944	1944		Racibrz	Germany
1944	1945		Blechamer	"
1945	1947		Gdynia	Poland
1947	1949	Continuous travel on ships of the Lamport Holt Co.		
1949	1957	Santa Maria de Oro 3592 Olivos Argentina (From 1951 served periodically as Merchant sailor)		

8. AFFILIATIONS
1957-1958 New York New York
1958 Present Santa Maria de Oro 3592 Olivos Argentina

8. Affiliations
None

9. NAME OF FATHER: Stefan Borkowski
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER: Maria Skrzynska

10. NAME OF SPOUSE (Maiden name): Jadwiga Borkowska
11. DESTINATION IN U.S.: Married November 30, 1946 - Separated 1947

Various ports, applicant for a D visa.

12. REFERENCES

Julio Brodowski, Santa Maria de Oro 3592, Olivos, Argentina-landlord
Stanislavo Piotrowski, Santa Maria de Oro, 3592, Olivos, friend
Arconit Belgrano 124 Buenos Aires Employer.

See following pages.

14. REMARKS

FOR COORDINATION WITH STATE

NET
(PER WH/ARGENTINA)
REFER TO FBI

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B

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BORKOWSKI, Zygmunt
Advisory Opinion

14. Remarks:

Zygmunt BORKOWSKI was refused a D visa by this office on May 18, 1956 under the provisions of Section 212(a)(27) of the Act. The refusal was based on information contained in the following confidential CAS memorandum of May 18, 1956.

1. A source of unknown reliability reported in May 1955 that Zygmunt BORKOWSKI had joined the crew of an unnamed Swedish ship that was sailing for a U. S. port. It was further reported that he had intentions of jumping this ship in order to remain in the U. S.
2. This same source reported that BORKOWSKI had been a Polish Secret Police agent on the ship KILINSKI. The local Poles supposedly regarded him as a suspicious character because at one time he did not work but always had ample funds.
3. His father is allegedly the city commander of Danzig with the rank of colonel.

Previous to the date of this refusal Borkowski had entered the United States twice, on November 5, 1948 aboard the Polish ship BATORY and on April 22, 1955 aboard the Swedish ship IBIS. He is in possession of landing permits indicating that he had been admitted legally on both occasions.

According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Borkowski also entered the United States illegally without a visa in November 1957. A warrant of deportation was issued against him on November 27, 1957 but he was not actually deported until August 23, 1958. The delay was due to difficulty in obtaining travel documents. Borkowski stated in a recent interview with the consular officer that the shipping company had not required him to have a D visa. He also claimed that his ship had sailed from New York without him because he had not known when it would leave. He denied that he had been deported.

Borkowski is presently applying for a temporary visitor's visa because he wishes to "clear his name". In connection with his current application, this office has received a second confidential memorandum from CAS dated December 29, 1959 concerning Borkowski. This memorandum, the reliability of which is not evaluated, is given in part below.

"A sailor ...

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14. Remarks (continued)

"A sailor aboard the Polish ship M/S FLORIA was interviewed in New York on August 11, 1958 concerning Zygmunt BORKOWSKI. Source stated that he first became acquainted with BORKOWSKI in Buenos Aires about 1952 when BORKOWSKI joined the crew of the "Stella Maria". Source stated ... that prior to his joining the crew of the "Stella Maria", BORKOWSKI sailed on a Polish ship from which he jumped ship while in Buenos Aires ... BORKOWSKI was a politruk aboard that ship ... Whenever BORKOWSKI learned of unfavorable political opinions being held by any member of the crew, or whenever he was dissatisfied with any member of the crew aboard the ship he would report this information to the UB upon return of this ship to its home port of Gdynia, Poland. Source also stated that in spite of the fact that BORKOWSKI supposedly "jumped" this ship, or left it in some fashion in Argentina, whenever Polish ships would subsequently arrive in Buenos Aires he, BORKOWSKI, would board these ships with their Polish officers to go "wining and dining" in the city of Buenos Aires. Source stated that he himself also saw BORKOWSKI board such ships and fraternizing with their officers after their arrival in Buenos Aires ... Members of the Polish colony in Buenos Aires, particularly the seamen, all suspected that BORKOWSKI was performing some sort of an intelligence function for the Polish government... Source also stated that in 1953 or 1954 BORKOWSKI told him that his father was a major in the UB in the district covering the port cities of Gdynia and Odesk in Poland."

When interviewed by the consular officer recently, Borkowski stated that he had been a seaman on the "Stella Maria" in 1951 and 1952. Furthermore he admitted that he had left a Polish ship illegally in 1949 while it was in Buenos Aires and that he had not been employed regularly during his first several years in Argentina since he was unable to obtain identification documents. In discussing his family background, Borkowski said that his father had been a mechanic on a river boat in the Vistula River. According to Borkowski, his father had served in the Polish Army in 1918 but had not been an officer. He believes that his family is now dead.

Due to the fact that CAS had requested that no portion of its memorandum of December 29, 1959 be discussed with Borkowski, the consular officer had difficulty in questioning Borkowski in greater detail, with regard to this memorandum.

Since two CAS memorandums concerning Borkowski are apparently from different sources and each tends to confirm the allegations of the other, the Embassy believes that facts contained therein

warrant ...

14. Remarks (continued)

warrant a refusal of a visa under Section 212(a)(27) of the Act. These grounds for refusal are strengthened by the fact that Berkowski apparently did jump ship in New York as the source mentioned in the memorandum of May 18, 1956 indicated he would

However, it should be noted that Berkowski's statements when interviewed by the consular officer recently were remarkable consistent with those made in May 1956. He did not contradict himself with regard to his family history or as to what he has done since arriving in Argentina.

Berkowski is currently employed in a metal construction shop in Buenos Aires. He has no immediate plans either to travel to the United States as a visitor or to return to his previous profession as a seaman.

The Embassy therefore forwards this request for an advisory opinion in order to have the Department's view of this case.

JAF/erch/amc